

these bonds by American investors and thus in effect lending Germany the money with which to pay her reparations, but it has a keen interest in what the Allies do with the money thus obtained.

Must Leave Money in America

Applying the principle determined upon by President Harding and his cabinet, the answer is simple. France, Belgium and the other Allies may sell all the German reparations bonds in this country they can find investors to take, but the money paid by American investors for such bonds must, every cent of it, be left in the United States. The Allies can use it for one of two purposes. They can pay off some of the debts they already owe the United States or they can buy American goods, which can be taken to Europe. The latter process will leave Europe's debt to the United States unredressed, but it will benefit this country by stimulating exports.

Earnestly desiring practical results on disbursements, President Harding and his advisers have no intention, it may be said emphatically, of permitting some of the Allies to borrow money in this country on which to keep their hands in the American market.

"We don't believe in the American people lending them money to build battleships and maintain armies, nor do we believe in permitting the heads of some of the governments to borrow money from the American investors instead of levying the taxes which they would otherwise impose on their people."

It is hoped by the Administration that this practical economic lever will have some effect on the Allied governments in their appropriations for armies and navies.

Foresee Revival of Trade

This, however, while it fits in with an earnest desire on the part of the Administration, is only incidental to the economic policy. It has started the discussion between the President and his advisers which have led to the adoption of this financial policy as outlined was the urgent necessity for doing something to end the present business stagnation.

Stimulation of exports has continued to stand out, during practically every Cabinet meeting held since March 4, as the main factor in the recovery of this country is concerned. With this thought in mind there is not the slightest intention of permitting some European country to borrow money in this country to keep their hands in the American market, but the money, buy wheat in Canada or the Argentine while the American farmer has wheat for sale.

On the other hand, there is a sincere desire that American capital should be invested abroad in productive enterprises. The opportunities for such investments, however, are in South America and the Orient, rather than in Europe. Europe, in the opinion of the Administration, instead of offering opportunities for productive enterprises, is busy engaged in burning up capital by employing it for the construction of warships and the maintenance and recruiting of armies. And the expression of the Administration is that at a time when the world is so short of new capital, it is an international crime.

Anglo-American Press Conference Proposed

Lord Burnham Extends Informal Invitation to U. S. to Cement Ties of Friendship

LONDON, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—Lord Burnham, in behalf of the Empire Press Union, of which he is president, to-day informally invited the American newspapers to send delegates to an Anglo-American press conference in London within the next year for the purpose of furthering the good relationship between the two peoples.

The invitation was extended at a luncheon of the American Luncheon Club in honor of the board of governors of the British branch of the Sulgrave Institute. Lord Burnham and John A. Stewart, of New York, chairman of the board of governors of the institute, were the guests of honor, and a number of other British and American dignitaries were present.

Lord Burnham declared such a press conference, for which there was an urgent call, would do much to purify the atmosphere and cement the ties of friendship between England and the United States.

Delay Austrian Settlement

Britain and France Agree to 20-Year Extension

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, May 25.—France and Great Britain have signified their willingness to wait twenty years for a settlement of Austria's obligations under the treaty of St. Germain. It was announced to-day by the chairman of the financial committee of the League of Nations.

Such a suspension of the Allies' claims on Austria was advocated by the financial committee at its recent Paris meeting as a necessary part of any scheme for the resuscitation of Austrian credit.

Olympic Sails Unhindered

End of Strike of British Cooks and Stewards Forecast

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 25.—The sailing to-day for New York without incident of the steamship Olympic caused steamship officials to express the belief that their trouble with cooks and stewards on vessels over reduced wages had ended. They said that the substitution of volunteers for regular employees on the steamship Olympic, which had proved the futility of the strike, and that this was made more apparent when the steamship Mauretania signed on a full crew without difficulty at the new wages.

The officials of the White Star Line, however, waited to see the Olympic get away from port before they expressed the opinion that the difficulty with the cooks and stewards was at an end.

Moscow Faces Famine as Red Leaders Gorge

Food Plentiful for Officials at Kremlin, but Pound of Bread a Week Is Utmost for Others. Even Children

Peasants Won't Sell Corn

'Diplomatic Baggage' Cloaks Carloads of Sustenance Imported by Soviet Heads

RIGA, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—Moscow is near starvation, it is said in reports from that city, as peasants refuse to sell corn and are keeping it for seed. The decree issued by the Bolshevik government restoring freedom of trade does not seem to have removed the menace of a food shortage.

Governmental commissions sent to nearby villages to purchase corn are said to have returned empty handed, and the hope entertained by the Soviet government that it might obtain a supply of flour from the Caucasus has vanished, as several million pounds of corn has been destroyed by verminous elements in the Caucasus region.

The economic Soviet of Moscow has issued an order that the families of all citizens and Soviet employees, except those living in Moscow, Petrograd, Cronstadt and Ivanovo-Vosnesensk, are to be excluded from receiving supplies from the state. These state supplies are to be granted only to workers and children. Since the first of April this allowance, however, has consisted of only one pound of bread each week.

Workers are leaving Moscow to hunt for food in the hinterland. A pound of bread sold for 1,800 rubles two weeks ago, and it is declared that its price to-day is 3,000 rubles. Sugar is selling at 18,000 rubles a pound. The Kremlin, the historic castle in Moscow, which is the present seat of the Soviet commissaries, is said to be the only place in Russia where food is not felt. The high Soviet officials import large quantities of food for their own use twice a week by diplomatic couriers from Latvia and Estonia.

These shipments are made in the guise of "diplomatic baggage" and sometimes amount to whole carloads. They are treated sarcastically by the population in the Baltic states. It is stated that a certain box of "diplomatic baggage," which contained eggs, was broken at a railroad station recently and the crowd cheered lustily.

Anti-Bolshevik Troops Take Two Siberian Towns

TOKIO, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—Advices from Siberia say the forces formerly commanded by the late General Koppell, the anti-Bolshevik leader, captured Nizhny, two miles from Yekaterinburg, and hoisted the old Russian flag. Spasskoe, on the railway about seventy-five miles north of Nizhny, also has been occupied by Russian anti-Bolshevik troops.

In Tokio the newspapers regard the capture of these places as movements against the Far Eastern Republic and assert that the fall of Vladivostok will occur shortly.

Pershing and Weeks Confer

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 25.—General John J. Pershing and Secretary of War Weeks held a long conference to-day over plans outlined by the former for the creation of his war staff and with regard to the functions General Pershing will perform in relation to the forthcoming citizens' training camps.

After the conference Secretary Weeks announced that General Pershing is progressing in the selection of his skeletonized headquarters staff, which is to be distinct from the War Department General Staff. This war staff is to be prepared to accompany the general immediately in the event of any war emergency.

General Pershing is deeply interested in the forthcoming military training of citizens ranging in age from sixteen to thirty-five years, which will be taught for a period of thirty days during July and August in all the training camps. He plans to visit as personally the candidates and to inspect the character of training being given them.

Second Son Accuses Schutte

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.—Another of the sons of Emil Schutte, of Shalerite, who is locked up here charged with assault by his wife, has informed the authorities, it was learned to-day, of circumstances which may lead to a more serious charge being made against the man.

This time it is Julius Schutte who accuses his father in a story even more detailed than that of the youngest boy, Augustine, which brought the elder Schutte under suspicion in connection with the disappearance or death of his employee, Denis Ladue.

This accusation, like that made by Augustine in the case of Denis Ladue, is said to have been in affidavit form. Sanford G. Freeman, of this city, has retained by Schutte as his attorney, and the prisoner now has ceased the letter writing which occupied him steadily for more than a week. He is said to be surly and morose.

Reds Say Senator France Has Not Asked to Enter Russia

RIGA, May 25.—Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, who has gone abroad for the purpose of visiting Russia, has made no official application for permission to enter that country, said Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet Legation abroad, here to-day. No decision would be made regarding such an application, he added, until it was received.

As the Russian Soviet government had no representative in the United States, Litvinoff, there had been no opportunity for Senator France to obtain such permission before leaving for Russia.

Tokio Press Criticizes Delay in Naming Morris' Successor

TOKIO, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Hochi Shimbun to-day refers to what it terms the "procrastination" of the United States government in selecting a new ambassador to Japan to succeed Roland S. Morris.

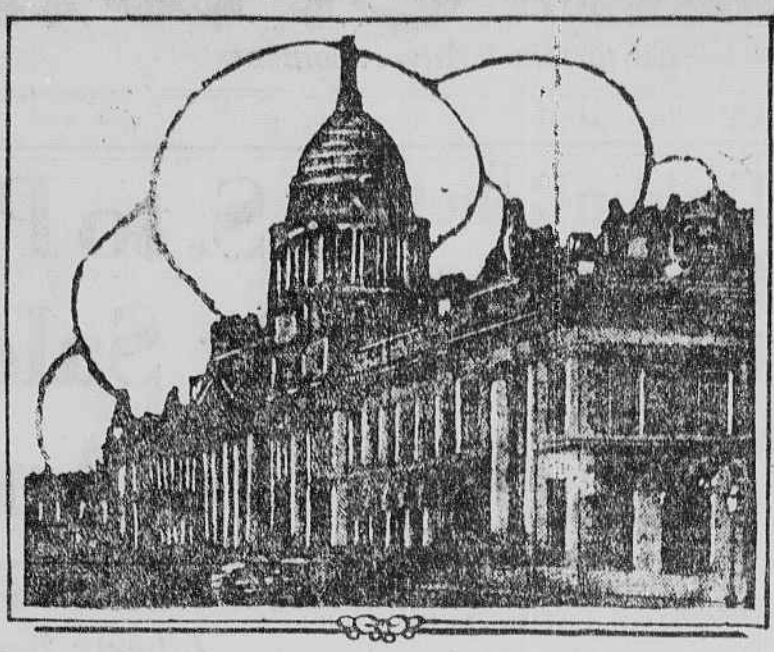
The newspaper says the opposition of the Senators in Washington to "serious candidates" because they are suspected of being favorably disposed toward Japan is a "serious phenomenon, the motive of which cannot be fathomed."

Crisis in Portugal Is Passed; Queiroz Heads New Cabinet

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The political crisis in Portugal, caused by dissatisfaction in the Republic with the government, passed without serious results, according to official dispatches received to-day by the State Department from the American Minister in Lisbon.

Barros Queiroz, who has been selected to head the new cabinet, the dispatches said, has named as Minister of Foreign Affairs Joao de Mello Barreto, who three times previously has held that post.

The Dublin Custom House



It was burned yesterday by Sinn Féiners, preceding a street battle in which many persons are reported to have been killed and injured. It cost \$5,000,000.

Dublin Rebels Burn Custom House; 9 Die

(Continued from page one)

The blazing building, where many of the rebels were held, was reported to have been killed and injured. It cost \$5,000,000.

British Operators Will Meet Again With Miners

Another Attempt to End Strike To Be Made Friday, Commons Is Told

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, May 25.—Austen Chamberlain, government leader in the House of Commons, announced to-day this afternoon that the government had summoned the coal miners and the pit owners to meet again Friday in an effort to settle the differences and end the strike, which has been in progress nearly eight weeks.

Owners of the mines assert that they are willing to confer with representatives of the miners, but they refuse to discuss the question of a national pool of profits. Spokesmen for the miners have not expressed their attitude toward the projected conference, but they are expected to negotiate as their war chests are about empty. In Shropshire 600 men went back to work in the mines last night on the old terms. A coal shortage is being felt more keenly. The London subway stop running now at 11:45 p. m. Train service has been cut again. Volunteers unloading foreign coal shipments and the striking dock workers in Glasgow have decided to go back to work, provided they are not victimized by the strikers.

Japan Told to Heed U. S. Critics or Be Silent

TOKIO, May 25.—The Yomiuri has issued a special American number. It is printed in Japanese and contains a foreword, which the editor says, was deemed necessary, owing to the existing relations between Japan and the United States. The foreword says that the Japanese are willing to listen to American criticism of Japan they cannot expect Americans to listen to Japanese criticism of America. It adds that "We are glad to have such straightforward criticism from your country."

The journal contains a letter written by George B. Christian, Jr., private secretary to President Harding, dated January 21. The letter says that President-elect Harding was deeply interested in maintaining cordial relations with Japan, believing this essential to the continued progress of peace throughout the world.

Other contributors to the edition are E. A. Tamm, secretary of the United States, former United States Minister to China; Thomas W. Lamont, and Henry W. Taft.

Dr. Heinrich Albert Resigns

BERLIN, May 25.—Dr. Heinrich Albert, Secretary of the Chancery, has resigned. He represented Germany in the United States in various capacities and was made chief of the Chancery two years ago.

Dr. Albert was a close adviser of the Cabinet and attended all its sessions. He had the reputation of being the most powerful man in the government. Differences with Chancellor Brüning are said to have occasioned his retirement.

Alien Wets Anger Landis

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 25.—The Ice of Judge Landis was aroused to-day when Charles Caramelli, saloon owner, admitted that he was not a citizen of the United States. Neither was his bartender, Fred Burdick. Caramelli was on trial for violation of the prohibition law.

"It strikes me as significant," said the judge, "that almost invariably you saloon men arrested on these charges prove to be aliens. You can't expect much sympathy from this court. Nine-tenth of the violators of the Eighteenth Amendment are not citizens of the United States. You come over here asking protection of our laws, and then you break them." Caramelli tried to explain that he had only been in America since 1905, but the judge was not listening.

Five more saloons were closed to-day by injunctions issued at the request of Attorney General Brundage, who announced that he would speed up all injunction actions pending.

Relative of Spain's Queen Loses Valuable Jewelry

MADRID, May 25.—An official report just published says that the Marchioness of Carisbrook, sister-in-law of Queen Victoria, while attending a theatrical performance with King Alfonso and the Queen on May 8 lost an extremely valuable pendant of brilliant and sapphires, worth about \$100,000, which was strung on a diamond and set in a ring.

A thorough search of pawnshops and the haunts of receivers has proved fruitless. The royal party, after discovering the loss, left the theater and the performance was concluded. All the royal servants have been cross-examined, but without avail.

German Fusion Plebiscite Causes Crisis in Styria

VIENNA, May 26 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Myr told the Styrian Diet to-day that he would resist if it persisted in holding a plebiscite on the question of fusion with Germany before the question of foreign credits had been settled. He declared that neither of the dominant parties would appoint a successor to him, thus throwing the onus on the Pan-German and People's parties.

The Chancellor said he would not object to fixing the plebiscite tentatively for the end of October, the plebiscite to be held if the credits were not assured by that time.

Briand Rallies Chamber to His Prudence Plan

(Continued from page one)

conditions imposed upon them. What these companies have done, Nobilemaire said, France should do with the aid of the United States.

Nobilemaire's thought is echoed in the press. Le Temps, which has been skeptical toward M. Briand's policy for the last week, says to-night:

France is confronted by two policies: the policy of the Ruhr and the other, a policy of alliances. The policy of the Ruhr is simple and logical, but to apply this policy strictly and immediately, France runs the risk of being alone. It is the profound conviction of Briand that this policy is one of splendid and perilous isolation.

"The other policy of alliances is the one M. Briand has adopted. It was either solitude with its misunderstandings or alliances with their storms and concessions."

PARIS, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Briand, again replying to criticism in the Chamber to-day, said:

Our program is clear and definite. There is no room for discussion. Our decisions are taken and communicated to Germany. Penalties are ready to be enforced.

The Reichstag has approved the Wirth Cabinet, which has declared its readiness to fulfill Germany's obligations, and, if to-morrow Germany should attempt to default, France knows what will be done. But I have no right to say in advance that the German government is composed of men who will try to evade their obligations, and I have no right to make their conduct a subject of discussion.

Dutch Papers Complain Of Secrecy in Oil Notes

Misunderstanding With U. S. Blamed on Vague and Unbusinesslike Communications

THE HAGUE, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—Most of the Dutch newspapers are discussing the Djambi oil fields situation. Although all of the journals blame the Dutch government for the way it is handled, they are not in agreement as to the cause of the misunderstanding. The London Standard says that the Dutch government is guilty of "American intervention in the Netherlands colonial oil exploitation."

The Handelsblad says American newspapers are generally well informed, but that in fact it is intended to compel foreign legislation to adapt itself to American wishes. In view of the long-standing friendly relations between Holland and the United States, this newspaper thinks it desirable to offer the Standard Oil Company a portion of the shares in the oil fields which are in the hands of the Dutch government.

Others of the newspapers consider the misunderstanding between the two governments was created by "vague and unbusinesslike notes," especially from the American side.

Frank Gould Must Pay For Former Wife's Hats

French Court Holds Him Liable For Debt Incurred Before Divorce

PARIS, May 25.—Frank J. Gould must pay a Paris milliner 8,000 francs for hats purchased in May, 1918, by his divorced wife, Edith Kelly Gould, according to a decision handed down to-day in the sixth chamber of the Civil Tribunal.

Mr. Gould, according to the evidence, had refused to pay the bill on the ground that he had married Miss Kelly under a so-called separation of property agreement. The milliner sued, and the court held that the Goulds were not divorced when the purchases were made, that Mr. Gould had failed to advertise that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts, and that the expenses incurred by his wife were part of the upkeep of their establishment, for which the husband was responsible under American customs.

South America Suffers From Decline in Prices

Decreased Demand for Raw Materials Also Felt, Reserve Board Reports

WASHINGTON, May 25.—South America has suffered severely during the last year from the decline in prices and decreased demand for raw materials, the Federal Reserve Board declared to-day in a review of economic conditions in that continent.

Each of the leading South American countries, the board explained, is dependent to a large extent on the export of a few commodities to the production of which the country is particularly well adapted.

Price reductions in the United States for the commodities constituting the bulk of the exports of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, which had a depressing effect on conditions in those countries, were reviewed.

The reaction on Argentina, the board said, was felt particularly in wheat and wool.

For Brazil prices of coffee and rubber dropped sharply. In the case of Chile the price of nitrates was cut in two.

Not only did the prices of these commodities drop, the board declared, but it became difficult to dispose of them at any price.

W. H. Anderson to Represent Dr. Straton in Brady Debate

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will represent the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton on the committee in charge of arrangements for the proposed debate between Dr. Straton and William A. Brady on the morality of the theater.

In a letter sent yesterday to Mr. Brady Dr. Straton names Mr. Anderson as his representative and makes the request that Mr. Brady name his representative that the preliminary arrangements may be expedited. In his letter Dr. Straton expresses the wish that the debate be held on a week night and in a place outside of his church.

Patrolman Jointly Accused of Stealing Taxicab Acquitted

Patrolman Cuthbert J. Behan, who has been under indictment for theft since February of last year, was acquitted yesterday by a jury before Judge Morris in the Court of General Sessions. He was indicted with John W. Falter, of 496 East 174th Street, for the theft of a taxicab valued at \$500 from in front of Tammany Hall on January 11, 1920.

Falter swore that Behan inspired the theft. The court pointed out that there was no corroboration of Falter's testimony and instructed the jury to acquit.

Japan to Insist on Recession Of Shantung, Washington Hears

WASHINGTON, May 25 (By The Associated Press).—According to official information received here, Japan is planning to take steps to compel China to begin negotiations for the recession of Shantung under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Japan's program, according to this information, is to begin withdrawing the large forces of troops which have been guarding the railway from Tsinan-fu to Kiao-chau, without waiting for China to comply with the original suggestion that they may be replaced by Chinese soldiers. The Japanese belief is that with Japanese troops withdrawn China will be forced to send her own troops into the area where it is said lawless bands have been operating with frequency.

If the Chinese government takes up the work, it is said here, and demonstrates its ability to protect the territory and insure safety to the port of Kiao-chau, the Japanese government will take further steps of proposing that Chinese gendarmes replace the Japanese police and soldiers who have been guarding the port itself.

The Japanese viewpoint, as expressed here, is that Japan has waited two years for China to begin the negotiations for the return of Shantung, and in the mean time has been under attack for her occupation of the peninsula. The new policy is formed with the expectation of bringing the subject to an issue.

Some diplomats here believe that some inkling of the plan got out in Tokyo in connection with the assembly of provincial officials and led to the report that Japan was about to throw over the whole of Shantung without attempting further to induce China to open negotiations provided under the Treaty of Versailles.

Daugherty Ready to Name Hayward U. S. Attorney

Calder and Wadsworth to Call on Him and Make Formal Recommendation To-day

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Attorney General Daugherty visited the Capitol to-day and virtually settled upon William Hayward as the next United States Attorney for the New York City district.

Another candidate for the office had been suggested by George W. Glynn, chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, and Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, who visited the Attorney General earlier in the day.

Mr. Daugherty said that he would appoint Mr. Hayward if Senators Calder and Wadsworth recommended him. They are to call on the Attorney General at 10 a. m. to-morrow to make the formal recommendation.

Judge Harold Hart, of Binghamton, N. Y., took the oath of office as State Probation Enforcement Officer for New York to-day. He will enter on his duties Saturday.

Native of India in Romance

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Kirubai Appasamy, twenty-four years old, a native of India, who is a student at the University of Pittsburgh, obtained a license to-day to marry Miss Judith Ames, twenty-five, a school teacher at Monessen. Appasamy has given up his native religion and become a Christian, but still clings to the Hindu religion, which marks his high caste in his home country.

His father is Sudalaiapparam Appasamy, who is a lawyer in Manarama, Palamou, South India. He owns twenty-two banks there.

Appasamy is a sophomore with a good record at the university. When he is graduated he hopes to undertake engineering projects in India.

American Visitors to Britain Must Have Passports Vised

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Warning to American travelers who contemplate visiting Great Britain that the London government requires all aliens to have their passports properly vised by British authorities was issued to-day by the State Department. Without this vise, the State Department announced, permission to land in British ports may be refused under the alien order issued in 1920, which stipulates that steamship companies may be required to take them back to the port of departure.

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Harding Home, Greatly Benefited by His Trip

President Expresses Gratitude at Reception Tendered Him in New York

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Presidential yacht Mayflower arrived at the navy yard here from New York at 12:45 o'clock this morning, and at 10:45 President and Mrs. Harding were in the White House. The President found his desk nearly covered with papers and documents requiring immediate attention. The emergency tariff bill was not included among the papers, as the bill had not reached the White House from the Treasury Department.

The President said he felt greatly benefited as a result of his sea trip. He did not suffer from seasickness in the slightest degree. He was very favorably impressed with the reception accorded him in New York.

No untoward incidents marred the voyage on the Mayflower. The trip to New York was made under the weather conditions, but coming back Mayflower ran into fog and moderate rough seas. Secretary Christian advised that he was hit by a light attack of seasickness. Brigadier General Sawyer was taken ill also, but bucked up somewhat when Secretary of War Weeks, a rough seas sailor, jokingly threatened him with court-martial.

The President had no appointments scheduled to-day. He devoted the greater part of the day to clearing his desk. He planned to attend the 25th anniversary exercises of the founding of the town of Fredericksburg, Md., to-day, but was unable to do so. It was announced at the White House that the President would attend the graduation exercises to be held at the Naval Academy at Annapolis June 2.

100 Reported Killed In Late Italian Riots

Battles Between Fascisti and Communists Continue in Increasing Number

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. MILAN, May 25.—Conflicts between the Fascisti, or Extreme Nationalists, and the Communists increase in number. It is estimated that more than 100 of them have been killed in battles in the last few days.

Near Lucca to-day the Communists, hearing that a squad of Fascisti was driving to Voldetavo by motor car to attend a patriotic meeting, stretched a wire across the road near a stone quarry. When the automobile struck the wire it turned turtle and two Fascisti were killed and several wounded. Bombers from the quarry were dropped on them. The Fascisti have retaliated, making short work of some of the Communist leaders.

The Communists caught a young member of the Fascisti alone in one of the suburbs of Milan and ran a long needle through his brain. In Rimini an old, crippled man was trampled to death because he expressed sympathy with the Fascisti movement. Serious outbreaks have occurred also at Spezia, Martova and Chiassi.

Ice Extravagance

To allow the ice to run low is the worst form of ice extravagance. The ice-box becomes so heated that when the ice supply is renewed rapid melting is the result. "Milk soups, meat is unfit to eat, and vegetables become slimy and mouldy where the temperature goes above 45," says Mrs. M. A. Wilson, the well-known writer on Pure Food and its care. So ice is lost and food is lost unless the ice compartment be regularly filled.

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